



4160-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA-2013-N-1427]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point Procedures for the Safe and Sanitary Processing and Importing of Juice

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing an opportunity for public comment on the proposed collection of certain information by the Agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (the PRA), Federal Agencies are required to publish notice in the Federal Register concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension of an existing collection of information, and to allow 60 days for public comment in response to the notice. This notice solicits comments on the information collection provisions of our regulations mandating the application of hazard analysis and critical control point (HAACP) principles to the processing of fruit and vegetable juices.

DATES: Submit either electronic or written comments on the collection of information by [INSERT DATE 60 DAYS AFTER DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER].

ADDRESSES: Submit electronic comments on the collection of information to <http://www.regulations.gov>. Submit written comments on the collection of information to the Division of Dockets Management (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers

Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852. All comments should be identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: FDA PRA Staff, Office of Operations, Food and Drug Administration, 1350 Piccard Dr., PI50-400B, Rockville, MD 20850, PRASStaff@fda.hhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520), Federal Agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. "Collection of information" is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3(c) and includes Agency requests or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)) requires Federal Agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the Federal Register concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension of an existing collection of information, before submitting the collection to OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, FDA is publishing notice of the proposed collection of information set forth in this document.

With respect to the following collection of information, FDA invites comments on these topics: (1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of FDA's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of FDA's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques, when appropriate, and other forms of information technology.

Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) Procedures for the Safe and Sanitary Processing and Importing of Juice--21 CFR Part 120 (OMB Control Number 0910-0466)--

Extension

FDA regulations in part 120 (21 CFR part 120) mandate the application of HACCP principles to the processing of fruit and vegetable juices. HACCP is a preventive system of hazard control designed to help ensure the safety of foods. The regulations were issued under FDA's statutory authority to regulate food safety under section 402(a)(4) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. 342(a)(4)). Under section 402(a)(4) of the FD&C Act, a food is adulterated if it is prepared, packed, or held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have been contaminated with filth or rendered injurious to health. The Agency also has authority under section 361 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 264) to issue and enforce regulations to prevent the introduction, transmission, or spread of communicable diseases from one State, territory or possession to another, or from outside the United States into this country. Under section 701(a) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 371(a)), FDA is authorized to issue regulations for the efficient enforcement of that act.

The rationale in establishing an HACCP system of preventive controls is to design and check the process so that the final product is not contaminated--not test for contamination after it may have taken place. Under HACCP, processors of fruit and vegetable juices establish and follow a preplanned sequence of operations and observations (the HACCP plan) designed to avoid or eliminate one or more specific food hazards, and thereby ensure that their products are safe, wholesome, and not adulterated, in compliance with section 402 of the FD&C Act. Information development and recordkeeping are essential parts of any HACCP system. The

information collection requirements are narrowly tailored to focus on the development of appropriate controls and document those aspects of processing that are critical to food safety.

FDA estimates the burden of this collection of information as follows:

Table 1.--Estimated Annual Recordkeeping Burden¹

21 CFR Section	No. of Recordkeepers	No. of Records per Recordkeeper	Total Annual Records	Average Burden per Recordkeeping	Total Hours
120.6(c) and 120.12(a)(1) and (b) - Require written monitoring and correction records for Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures.	1,875	365	684,375	0.1	68,438
120.7 and 120.12(a)(2), (b) and (c) - Require written hazard analysis of food hazards.	2,300	1.1	2,530	20	50,600
120.8(b)(7) and 120.12(a)(4)(i) and (b) - Require a recordkeeping system that documents monitoring of the critical control points and other measurements as prescribed in the HACCP plan.	1,450	14,600	21,170,000	0.01	211,700
120.10(c) and 120.12(a)(4)(ii) and (b) - Require that all corrective actions taken in response to a deviation from a critical limit be documented.	1,840	12	22,080	0.1	2,208
120.11(a)(1)(iv) and (a)(2), and 120.12 (a)(5) - Require records showing that process monitoring instruments are properly calibrated and that end-product or in-process testing is performed in accordance with written procedures.	1,840	52	95,680	0.1	9,568
120.11(b) and 120.12(a)(5) and (b) - Require that every processor record the validation that the HACCP plan is adequate to control food hazards that are likely to occur.	1,840	1	1,840	4	7,360
120.14(a)(2), (c), and (d) - Require that importers of fruit or vegetable juices, or their products used as ingredients in beverages, have written procedures to ensure that the food is processed in accordance with our regulations in part 120.	308	1	308	4	1,232

120.11(c) and 120.12(a)(5) and (b) - Require documentation of revalidation of the hazard analysis upon any changes that might affect the original hazard analysis (applies when a firm does not have an HACCP plan because the original hazard analysis did not reveal hazards likely to occur.)	1,840	1	1,840	4	7,360
Total					358,466

¹ There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

Table 1 provides our estimate of the total annual recordkeeping burden of our regulations in part 120. We base our estimate of the average burden per recordkeeping on our experience with the application of HACCP principles in food processing. We base our estimate of the number of recordkeepers on our estimate of the total number of juice manufacturing plants affected by the regulations (plants identified in our official establishment inventory plus very small apple juice and very small orange juice manufacturers). These estimates assume that every processor will prepare sanitary standard operating procedures and an HACCP plan and maintain the associated monitoring records, and that every importer will require product safety specifications. In fact, there are likely to be some small number of juice processors that, based upon their hazard analysis, determine that they are not required to have an HACCP plan under these regulations.

Dated: November 15, 2013.

Leslie Kux,

Assistant Commissioner for Policy.

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